L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	2149954	in adj1 vitro near5 shuffling or combin$ (nucleic or DNA or RNA or polynucleotides)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 15:34
2	13	single-strand adj3 generat$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 15:37
3	2455	(in adj1 vitro near5 shuffling or combin$ (nucleic or DNA or RNA or polynucleotides)) and single adj1 strands	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 15:38
4	98	((in adj1 vitro near5 shuffling or combin$ (nucleic or DNA or RNA or polynucleotides)) and single adj1 strands) and shuffling	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 16:23
5	575	((in adj1 vitro near5 shuffling or combin$ (nucleic or DNA or RNA or polynucleotides)) and single adj1 strands) and recombination	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 16:27
6	115484	DNA adj2 shuffling or recombin$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 16:27
7	4347797	(DNA adj2 shuffling or recombin$) improv$ character$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 16:30
8	1587	(DNA adj2 shuffling or recombin$) and improved adj2 character$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 16:30
9	52	((DNA adj2 shuffling or recombin$) and improved adj2 character$) and single-stranded adj2 template	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2002/12/04 16:31

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 NEWS 10  Jun 10   MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10   PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02   FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22   USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                   saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29   Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
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 NEWS 17  Aug 08   PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08   NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19   Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                   now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19   IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19   The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26   Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03   JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16   Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16   Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 16   CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01   CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 28  Oct 21   EVENTLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 29  Oct 24   BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 30  Oct 24   Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on
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 NEWS 31  Oct 25   MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
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 NEWS 33  Nov 25   More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
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               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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=> s single(w)stranded(w)polynucleotides
L1 509 SINGLE(W) STRANDED(W) POLYNUCLEOTIDES

=> S l1 and generat?
L2 17 L1 AND GENERAT?

=> s l1 and plus and minus
L3 1 L1 AND PLUS AND MINUS

=> d l3

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 1999:24045 LIFESCI
TI Bluetongue virus core protein VP4 has nucleoside triphosphate phosphohydrolase activity
AU Ramadevi, N.; Roy, P.*
CS NERC Institute of Virology and Environmental Microbiology, Mansfield Road,
Oxford OX1 3SR, UK; E-mail: por@mail.nerc-oxford.ac.uk
SO Journal of General Virology, (19981000) vol. 79, no. 10, pp. 2475-2480.

ISSN: 0022-1317.
DT Journal
FS V
LA English
SL English

=> s l3 abs
MISSING OPERATOR L3 ABS
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l3 abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AB The intact virion of bluetongue virus comprises ten segments of dsRNA enclosed in two concentric protein capsids. The core, which is transcriptionally active, includes three minor proteins (VP1, VP4 and VP6)
which are considered to be the candidates for the core-associated enzymes that transcribe and modify full-length mRNA copies for each of the ten genome segments. Using purified recombinant VP4 protein and core-like particles containing VP4, in this report it is demonstrated that VP4 has nucleoside triphosphatase (NTPase) activity. VP4 is a nonspecific NTPase that hydrolyses four types of ribonucleoside triphosphate (NTP) to the corresponding nucleoside diphosphate. The substrate preference was GTP>ATP>UTP>CTP. NTP hydrolysis by VP4 was maximal when the Mg super(2+) or Ca super(2+) ion concentrations were 4 mM or 6 mM, respectively. The presence of **single-stranded polynucleotides**
poly(A), poly(U) and poly(C) had little effect on the NTPase activity. Although the enzyme exhibited a broad temperature optimum around 40 degree
C, the pH optimum was sharp, between pH 7.5 and 8. The K sub(m) and V sub(max), of ATP hydrolysis were calculated to be 0.25 **plus** or **minus** 0.05 mu M ATP and 55 **plus** or **minus** 4
pmol ATP hydrolysed min super(-1) mu g super(-1), respectively. The K sub(m) was affected by the addition of poly(A) to only a small extent in contrast to the V sub(max), which was increased by at least twofold.

=> s l1 and complementary
L4 32 L1 AND COMPLEMENTARY

=> dup remove l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 21 DUP REMOVE L4 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-10 ti, so, au abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Methods and capture probes for high-throughput multiplex analysis of nucleic acid expression and single nucleotide polymorphism detection in molecular diagnosis of diseases
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN Hinkel, Christopher A.; Kimmerly, William J.; Yang, Li
AB Methods are provided for the multiplex anal. of polynucleotide expression and single nucleotide polymorphism detection using capture probes coupled to uniquely identified particles. The methods provided are characterized by high flexibility and high throughput. The method for detg.

polynucleotide expression involves hybridizing a first oligonucleotide primer to the target polynucleotide. CDNA is synthesized by reverse transcription of said target polynucleotide using first oligonucleotide primer wherein the 5' end of the cDNA sequence corresponds to first oligonucleotide primer and the 3' end of cDNA contains at least one nucleotide that extends beyond the 5' end of the target polynucleotide to provided a single-stranded extension. A second oligonucleotide primer is hybridized to the single-stranded extension of cDNA on target polynucleotide. The cDNA on target polynucleotide is extended using a second primer and subsequently amplified in the presence of a detectable label. The amplified cDNA is digested and hybridized to a capture probe (specific for target polynucleotide), coupled to a solid particle like a fluorescent microbead. In another embodiment, multiple capture probes hybridize to different locations of the same target polynucleotide. Flow cytometry is used to det. if the digested cDNA is hybridized to said capture probe, thereby identifying the target polynucleotide. Methods for detecting single nucleotide polymorphism involve hybridizing primers (which contain unique hybridization tags that identify the primer which is not **complementary** to the sequence contg. the SNP of interest) to **single-stranded polynucleotides** contg. SNPs. The said hybridized primers are extended by primer extension to generate a product that contains a hybridization tag and a detectable label. The extension products are hybridized to capture probes by hybridization tags, where the capture probe is coupled to a particle like a microbead to identify the SNPs.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Self initiating single primer amplification of nucleic acids.
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Sep. 25, 2001) Vol. 1250, No. 4, pp. No Pagination. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133.
AU Ullman, Edwin F.; Rose, Samuel J. (1)
AB A method is disclosed for producing at least one copy of a pair of **complementary single stranded polynucleotides**. The method comprises forming, in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template dependent polynucleotide polymerase along each of the **complementary single stranded polynucleotides**, an extension of a polynucleotide primer. The polynucleotide primer is comprised of at least a sequence of 16 nucleotides terminating at its 3' end in a 2 to 9 nucleotide sequence (S1), which is **complementary** with the 3' ends of both of the **complementary single stranded polynucleotides**. The polynucleotide primer has at least an 8 nucleotide sequence (S2) that is 5' of S1, where S2 is 50 to 80% **complementary** to the nucleotide sequences contiguous with the 3' ends of the **complementary single stranded polynucleotides**. The extended polynucleotide primer and the **single stranded polynucleotides** are then dissociated.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI PCR-based gene-detecting method for clinical use
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

6368803
6294323

IN Hirai, Kaoru
AB An efficient method for detecting a target gene with high accuracy comprises: (A) prepg. an immobilized single-stranded polynucleotide **complementary** to the target gene; (B) elongating the polynucleotide strand in the sample which is **complementary** to the target gene using given primers which are **complementary** to the target gene and a detectable NTP; (C) dissocg. the thus elongated polynucleotide strand into single strands; (D) repeating steps (B) and (C) to amplify the polynucleotide strands; (E) forming hybrids between the immobilized **single-stranded polynucleotides** and the elongated **single-stranded polynucleotides**; (F) eliminating the NTP not participating in the above elongation reaction; and (G) detecting the above polynucleotide hybrids. The method was demonstrated by detecting human cytomegalovirus (HCMV-T)and human papillomavirus (HPVT16).

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Single primer amplification of polynucleotide hairpins
SO PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN Dewhirst, Floyd E.
AB Diclosed is a method of exponentially amplifying a polynucleotide hairpin using a single primer. The method comprises exposing a hairpin-contg. nucleic acid to a primer which can anneal to the 3'-portion of the hairpin, a template-dependent polynucleotide polymerase, and nucleoside triphosphates under conditions which allow the primer to anneal to the hairpin nucleic acid and then to conditions suitable for prodn. of a **complementary** copy. This procedure is repeated until the desired degree of amplification is attained. The method can be used to amplify double-stranded polynucleotide and to detect hairpin, double-stranded and **single-stranded polynucleotides**. Adapters comprising a hairpin oligonucleotide may be enzymically attached to double-stranded DNA, then the DNA may be amplified using a primer **complementary** to a 3'-portion of the double-stranded DNA using the above procedure. Following the amplification, the amplified DNA may be sequenced using a primer **complementary** to part of the hairpin DNA.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Amplification and introduction of defined sequences at the 3' end of polynucleotides
SO U.S., 46 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 923,079, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
IN Laney, Maureen; Chen, Yan; Ullman, Edwin F.; Hahnenberger, Karen M.
AB A method is disclosed for extending a primer to produce a single-stranded polydeoxynucleotide that has two or more defined sequences. A combination is provided which comprises a template polynucleotide, a blocker polynucleotide, a primer polynucleotide, and a polynucleotide Q. The template polynucleotide has three sequences T1, T2 and T3 wherein T1 is non-contiguous and 3' of T3 and wherein the 5' end of T3 is 5' of the 5' end of T2. The primer polynucleotide has a second defined sequence at its 3' end that is hybridizable with T1. The blocker polynucleotide has sequence B1 that is hybridizable with T3. Polynucleotide Q has sequences S1 and S2 wherein S1 is 3' of S2 and homologous with T2 and S2 is **complementary** to a first defined sequence that is to be introduced at the 3' end of the polynucleotide primer, when it is extended during the

method of the invention. Polynucleotide Q is either attached to the 5' end of the blocker polynucleotide or present as a sep. reagent. The primer is extended along the template polynucleotide and along at least a portion of sequence T2 and thereafter along the polynucleotide Q to give a single-stranded polynucleotide having two or more defined sequences. The method is useful where it is desired to append flanking sequences to a polynucleotide to assist in insertion of a cloning vector, particularly where long strands are employed making it difficult to find suitable restriction enzymes. Introduction of defined sequences is also useful for mutagenesis studies, and for polymerase-dependent amplification methods such as PCR and single primer amplification. The method is demonstrated by the synthesis of **single-stranded polynucleotides** with stem loop structures upon (1) Escherichia coli genomic DNA or (2) Mycobacterium tuberculosis genomic DNA in the presence of human DNA, and their amplification by single primer amplification.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI A method of identifying fast-hybridizing **single-stranded polynucleotides**
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
IN Sczakiel, Georg; Rittner, Karola
AB An assay for in vitro selection of fast-hydridizing **single-stranded polynucleotides** for use as inhibitor of pathogens, regulating physiol. processes or as a diagnostic agent is described. The oligonucleotides are preferably oligoribonucleotides. The method involves incubating an unlabeled target sequence (up to 3,000 nucleotides) with mixt. of labeled **complementary** oligonucleotides (15-150 nucleotides) prepd., for example, by limited alk. or RNAse hydrolysis of of RNA, and taking samples after brief incubations (max. <5 min) and analyzing the sample for bound targets.. The method is demonstrated by selection of short probes that rapidly hybridized to sequences from HIV-1.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Isolation and characterization of mammalian endo-exonuclease, and cloning of human cDNA encoding it
SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 51 pp. Avail. NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-7-914,284.
CODEN: XAXXAV
IN Chow, Terry Y. K.; Resnick, Michael A.
AB A mammalian endo-exonuclease (I) corresponding to RhoNUC of Saccharomyces cerevisiae was purified from CV-1 and COS-1 cells. I had a greater activity in 5'.fwdarw.3' direction than in the 3'.fwdarw.5' direction. It also exhibited an exonuclease activity on double-stranded polynucleotides and endonuclease activity on **single-stranded polynucleotides**. The effects of divalent metal ions, NaCl, ATP, and GTP on the I activity were also demonstrated. Antibody to the mammalian I was raised and its reactivity to I of various sources assessed. Two clones of cDNA for 2 regions of human I, resp., were isolated and their amino acids deduced. Biol. roles of I with respect to cellular growth, mutation, recombination, etc., as well as its use in medication were also discussed.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Method for amplifying single-strand target polynucleotide using modified extender probe
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
IN Western, Linda M.; Hahnenberger, Karen M.; Rose, Samuel; Becker, Martin; Ullman, Edwin F.; McGall, Glenn H.
AB A method for forming, from an extender probe and a single-stranded target polynucleotide sequence to be amplified, a product polynucleotide free of unmodified extender probe is described. This is achieved by hydridizing to the 3'-end of the target polynucleotide sequence the 3'-end of the extender probe where the extender probe contains a sequence substantially identical to a sequence S2 at the 5'-end of the target polynucleotide sequence and extending the extender probe along the target sequence. The 3'-end of the extender probe not hybridized to the target sequence is then modified and hybridized to a primer **complementary** to the 3'-end of the extended extender probe; the primer having sequence S2 at its 3'-end, and extending the primer along the extended extender probe. Means of modifying the extender probe include exonuclease degrdn., chain extension, and utilizing a phosphorothioate-contg. oligonucleotide. Variations of the method and com. kits are also claimed.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Alterations in phenotypic characteristics of adenovirus oncogene E-1-transformed cells after oncogene-directed mutagenesis in vivo.
SO Eksperimental'naya Onkologiya, (1993) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 23-27.
ISSN: 0204-3564.
AU Savtsova, Z. D. (1); Zaritskaya, M. Yu.; Yudina, O. Yu.; Pantin, V. I.; Solov'ev, G. Ya.; Voeikova, I. M.; Grineva, N. I.
AB Reverted cell line A-5 was created as a result of treatment of the cells transformed by adenovirus oncogene with polyalkylation derivatives of **single-stranded polynucleotides** **complementary** to the long SA7 E1 oncogene sequences (oncogene-directed mutagenesis in vivo). The phenotype of the reverted cells differs from that of the initial transformed clone in the growth properties, resistance to the natural killer cell action, ability to induce cytotoxic T-cells and also in the main in vivo growth parameters. At the same time reverted cells maintain tumorigenicity and are able to selected, their malignancy being increased when transplanted to adult rats.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
TI ONCOGENE-DIRECTED MUTAGENESIS IN-VIVO POLYALKYLATING DERIVATIVES OF SHORT SINGLE-STANDED POLYNUCLEOTIDES **COMPLEMENTARY** TO THE E1 ADENOONCOGENE IN THE NORMALIZATION OF RODENT CELL LINES TRANSFORMED WITH ADENOVIRUS DNA.
SO MOL BIOL (MOSC), (1991) 25 (4), 960-973.
CODEN: MOBIBO. ISSN: 0026-8984.
AU PANTIN V I; SOLOV'EV G YA; SATS N V; SURIN V L; BOROVKOVA T V; KRUTOV A A; ZHUKOVA E L; GRINEVA N I
AB Polyalkylating derivatives of **single-stranded** **polynucleotides** (30-200-mers) **complementary** to the long E1 oncogene sequences of simian adenovirus SA7 cause inherited normalization of SH2 and G11 cells transformed with adenovirus SA7; certain deletions in the integrated proviral E1A oncogene were observed in

several cases during this process. The transformed cells are indifferent to reagents noncomplementary to the E1 region. Thus polyalkylating derivatives of single-stranded 30-200-mers act as addressed mutagenes which react in a specific way with the integrated **complementary** DNA sequences of E1 oncogene in transformed rodent cells and realize oncogene-directed mutagenesis in vivo. During this treatment temporary normalized cells reverting to the initial transformed phenotype are also produced.

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=> s l1 and generating plus(w)strand or minus(w)strand
L6        4020 L1 AND GENERATING PLUS(W) STRAND OR MINUS(W) STRAND

=> s l6 and digest?
L7         184 L6 AND DIGEST?

=> s l7 and exonulease
L8           0 L7 AND EXONULEASE

=> s l6 and exonuclease
L9          38 L6 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> s l9 and hybridiz?
L10          7 L9 AND HYBRIDIZ?

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11           4 DUP REM L10 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 1-4

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   1987:172465  CAPLUS
DN   106:172465
TI   Method and kit for performing nucleic acid hybridization assays
IN   Snitman, David L.; Stroupe, Stephen D.
PA   AMGEN, USA; Abbott Laboratories
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------   --------
PI   WO 8607387         A1   19861218       WO 1986-US1280    19860613
         W:  AU, JP
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
     ES 555984          A1   19870716       ES 1986-555984    19860612
     IL 79112           A1   19920115       IL 1986-79112     19860612
     AU 8661240         A1   19870107       AU 1986-61240     19860613
     AU 597896          B2   19900614
     EP 227795          A1   19870708       EP 1986-904513    19860613
     EP 227795          B1   19931215
     EP 227795          B2   20020724
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
     JP 63500007        T2   19880107       JP 1986-503561    19860613
     CA 1278257         A1   19901227       CA 1986-511554    19860613
     AT 98701           E    19940115       AT 1986-904513    19860613
     ES 557448          A1   19880216       ES 1987-557448    19870316
     ES 557447          A1   19890401       ES 1987-557447    19870316
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	ES 557447	A5	19890503		
	US 5273882	A	19931228	US 1991-798027	19911120
	US 5641630	A	19970624	US 1995-429864	19950427
	JP 08308595	A2	19961126	JP 1996-11017	19960125
PRAI	US 1985-744800	A	19850613		
	EP 1986-904513	A	19860613		
	JP 1986-503561	A3	19860613		
	WO 1986-US1280	A	19860613		
	US 1988-170173	B1	19880314		
	US 1990-512092	B1	19900411		
	US 1991-798027	A1	19911120		
	US 1993-136446	B1	19931014		

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 1980:173079 BIOSIS
DN BA69:48075
TI SPLICED ADENOVIRUS ASSOCIATED VIRUS RNA.
AU LAUGHLIN C A; WESTPHAL H; CARTER B J
CS LAB. EXP. PATHOL., NATL. INST. ARTHRITIS METAB. DIG. DIS., BETHESDA, MD. 20205, USA.
SO PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1979) 76 (11), 5567-5571.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 73082459 MEDLINE
DN 73082459 PubMed ID: 4509654
TI Self-complementarity of terminal sequences within plus or **minus strands** of adenovirus-associated virus DNA.
AU Koczot F J; Carter B J; Garon C F; Rose J A
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1973 Jan) 70 (1) 215-9.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197303
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19730315

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 2
AN 74086992 EMBASE
DN 1974086992
TI Poly (A) and poly (U) in poliovirus double stranded RNA.
AU Yogo Y.; Wimmer E.
CS Dept. Microbiol., St Louis Univ. Sch. Med., St Louis, Mo. 63104, United States
SO NATURE NEW BIOL., (1973) 242/119 (171-174).
CODEN: NNBYA7
DT Journal
FS 047 Virology
LA English

=> d l11 3 abs

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE

=> FIL STNGUIDE

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	72.67

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=> d l11 3 abs

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE

=> FIL MEDLINE

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On June 9, 2002, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2002 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

If you received SDI results from MEDLINE on October 8, 2002, these may have included old POPLINE data and in some cases duplicate abstracts. For further information on this situation, please visit NLM at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/so02/so02_popline.html

To correct this problem, CAS will remove the POPLINE records from the MEDLINE file and process the SDI run dated October 8, 2002 again.

Customers who received SDI results via email or hard copy prints on October 8, 2002 will not be charged for this SDI run. If you received your update online and displayed answers, you may request a credit by contacting the CAS Help Desk at 1-800-848-6533 in North America or 614-447-3698 worldwide, or via email to help@cas.org

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d l11 3 abs
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CAPLUS' -
CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.38	79.81

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-4.34

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:00:15 ON 04 DEC 2002